THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtic.

TUESDAY, *November* 25, 1746.

N°. 83.

Mr. GREEN,

As the following Epiſtle, among other Things, contains an Apology for the Behaviour of the Province of Maryland, *with Reſpect to the intended Expedition againſt* Canada, *in Anſwer to ſome Reflections caſt upon it by a late Piece, I ſuppoſe you will not refuſe it a Place in your Paper.* I am your's, &c. T. A.

To Mr. THOMAS TYPO.

SIR,

WE are favour'd with a Speculation of yours in the *New York Weekly Poſt-Boy* of *September* the 8th *ult.* which was tranſcribed into the *Maryland Gazette* of *October* the 21ſt: In that Performance you have taken to pieces, and given Judgment upon, the Conduct of the different Provinces of *America*, as to that of raiſing Forces for the intended Expedition. I ſhall, with the ſame Obſervedneſs, curiorily run over what you have ſaid upon that Subject, and candidly give my Opinion. It is one of the diſtinguiſhing Privileges of *Engliſhmen*, to diſcourſe and write freely on public Tranſactions; thoſe that blame, or clandeſtinely (thank God they dare not do it publicly) endeavour to prevent it, are either conſcious of ſome Guilt for which they are afraid of being expoſed, or are Men of overbearing and imperious Diſpoſitions, who conſider the Bulk of Mankind only as ſo many Beaſts of Burthen, whoſe Duty it is to ſubmit, without aſking any Queſtions, to whatever Load their tyrannical uſurping Maſters think fit to lay upon their Backs. In general then, Sir, I am pleaſed with the Deſign and Freedom of your Piece: You have given due Encomiums to thoſe Northern Provinces, who have acted upon this Occaſion with a Spirit and Reſolution becoming *Britiſh* Subjects; becoming that generous and exalted Grandeur of Soul, which teaches its Poſſeſſors, not only to ſet a juſt Value upon Liberty for themſelves, but likewiſe to ſpare no Pains in tranſmitting it ſafe to their Poſterity. Whoever conſiders the dangerous Situation the *Britiſh* Colonies in *America* are under, by being ſurrounded with an immenſe Country in the Poſſeſſion of thoſe reſtleſs and profeſſed Enemies to all Liberty the *French*, ought to be fir'd with a noble Ardour and Indignation, on every Opportunity that offers, of being ſecured from the miſchievous Attempts of ſuch unnatural Neighbours.

——A Set of ſcheming ambitious Slaves, who, having tamely reſigned their civil Rights to an arbitrary Prince, and their Religious, to an inſolent aſſuming Prieſthood, pride themſelves in extending the Power and Conqueſts of theſe Enſlavers of both Soul and Body, theſe Peſts of human Society, and Invaders of the moſt ſacred Privileges of Mankind. On the other hand, Sir, your Cenſures are for the moſt part extremely juſt. The *Virginians*, to be ſure (conſidering the populous and flouriſhing State of that Province), have acted a ſtrange Part: What a Picture it is, after ſo many flaming Profeſſions of Loyalty and Public-ſpiritedneſs, not only in their Addreſſes, but by ſigned Aſſociations; after the ſignal Honour conferr'd upon their Governour, by being preferr'd to a General's Command in this very Undertaking; what a Shame it is, I ſay, that the Sum total of all this ſhould amount to no more than One Hundred and Fifty Men! does this look as if they thought it *a glorious Deſign, to reduce* Canada *to the Obedience of the Crown of* Great-Britain? Is this evidencing the Sincerity of their late Aſſurances, of being among the moſt zealous in their Sovereign's Cauſe? If ever the Poet's Words were applicable in any Caſe, they are in this;

Quid dignum tanto feret hic promiſſor hiatu
Parturiunt montes, naſcitur ridiculus mus. HOR.

You have alſo, Sir, done well, in expoſing the mean Behaviour of the *Jerſey* Commiſſioners: It is too often ſeen, that the ſelf-intereſted *Place-hunter* often ſculks under the Appearance of the noiſy Patriot, until ſome lucrative Employment ſtops his Mouth, and diſcovers that all his Bawling was for himſelf, and not for the Public: But Men of this Stamp are not confin'd to the *Jerſeys*, nor even to *American* Houſes of Aſſembly; the *Hiſtory of former Ages* informs us, that the *B——ſh P——t* itſelf has had its Share of them; tho' without Doubt the *ſtanch Virtue* of it's Members, of late Years, affords but few (very few indeed!) Inſtances of it.——

As to the Quakers, they are undoubtedly good Members of Society in a private Capacity; but a Government under a Quaker Magiſtracy is certainly a mere Piece of Patch-work and Inconſiſtency. The very ſame Principles rationally purſued, that perſuade Men to lock Doors and bar Windows againſt Thieves and Robbers, or to condemn them to be hang'd for ſtealing and robbing, ought likewiſe to prevail upon them to build Forts, which are like Bars and Bolts to Cities, and to attack their declar'd Enemies by whom the Community has been injured; which is exactly the ſame with puniſhing a Malefactor. And yet the Quakers avow the one, and diſclaim the other, whilſt they plead their Religion for both: That is, their Conſciences permit them to guard againſt and puniſh *little Rogues*, who commit only Acts of Injuſtice and Violence upon a few Particulars; but this wiſe Conſcience will not ſuffer them to act after the ſame Manner, with reſpect to the great Plunderers of Cities and Nations: What a ridiculous Hotch Potch is here? Is that great Law of Nature, *Self-Preſervation*, binding in one Caſe, and not in another? What is this elſe, than ſetting up a Religion in direct Oppoſition to the plaineſt Principles of Reaſon and common Senſe? I heartily wiſh they may not be convinced of the Abſurdity in their Conduct, ſome time or other, to their Coſt. One would imagine, the Prudence they are famed for might have directed them to reſign their Intereſt in the Government, and avoid being concerned with it, in Time of War, when the moſt vigorous Meaſures are often neceſſary to be purſued, and leave it to others of leſs ſcrupulous Minds, who would very willingly take the Trouble off their Hands, for the general Safety of the Province. At this Time, when we are every Day hearing of Murders and Maſſacres, committed by the *French* and their Emiſſaries, almoſt at our very Doors, can the wiſeſt of the Light within Men tell whoſe Turn it will be next? Let me recommend to their Conſideration the ſtrong

Senſe

Senſe contained in a ſhort but nervous Speech of a brave *Scotch* General, in *Guſtavus Adolphus*'s Time, to his Men, when the Enemy appear'd; *See ye thoſe Lads? either fell them, or they'll fell you.* This Speech is taken Notice of by no leſs a Man than Mr. *Pope*, in his Notes upon the *Iliad*, and compar'd with one of *Agamemnon*'s upon a like Occaſion. *Either fell them, or they'll fell you*, would make an excellent Text for a Quaker's Sermon, if ſome of the Green Apron Women, of the greateſt Influence in *Pennſylvania*, was moved by the Spirit to exert her Eloquence upon that Subject. After all, as Charity covers a Multitude of Faults, if they could be perſuaded to furniſh the poor Soldiers with warm Winter Waiſtcoats, it would no doubt be look'd upon as a prudent and commendable Action, and mitigate, at leaſt, if not altogether take off, the Odium which muſt otherwiſe be thrown upon them, as being the principal Cauſe why that rich and populous Province contributed ſo little, ſo much leſs than might reaſonably have been expected from them, to aſſiſt in this noble Enterprize.

I come now, Sir, to the only Paragraph in your Performance, to which I have any Objections; and that is the one which relates to the Province of *Maryland*. In the firſt place I muſt beg Leave to obſerve, that you have made uſe of a very unwarrantable Expreſſion, in ſaying the Deſign of this Expedition is, *to extirpate and deſtroy* the People of *Canada*; this, in my Opinion, is giving a very ſhocking and unchriſtian Account of it. I apprehend the Deſign of it is, to reduce that Country to his Majeſty's Obedience, uſing the ſame Generoſity and Moderation to the Vanquiſhed, which *Britiſh* Conquerors, like the old *Roman*, have always been famous for; in *Horace*'s Words, *Jacentem lenis in hoſtem*. *Cape-Breton* was taken, but it's Inhabitants were not *extirpated and deſtroyed*; they were treated with the utmoſt Humanity, and carefully conducted home to their own Country. Tho' the much greater Number in *Canada* might render that Method not ſo practicable, yet no doubt ſome other Expedient would be fallen upon, equally honorable, and conſiſtent with that Compaſſion and Charity we owe to our fellow Creatures. But that Expreſſion, I hope, was only an inadvertent Slip of your Pen. In the next place, you have alledged that, there being only three hundred Men ſent from this Province, was owing to the great Number of *Roman* Catholics among us: They are numerous 'tis true, tho' your Calculation is too large by more than one half, according to the beſt Information I can get, and I have taken ſome pains about it; but be this as it will, Juſtice is due to all Men; that they were not, in any Degree, the Cauſe of it, is evident from the following undeniable Facts. The Sum of Money and Number of Men to be raiſed, were limited by the Aſſembly; *Roman* Catholics are not admitted there, and there were actually more Men inliſted than the Number required, Part of which were ſent into *Virginia*, and the Remainder diſbanded; beſides, it is the current Opinion here, that a thouſand Men might have been raiſed in this Province, if we could have found the Money; I ſay, Sir, if we could have found the Money, for we really could not; and the Aſſembly went as far as the Purſe and Circumſtances of the Country could well afford; yet ſeeing all the Forces have been longer dependent upon the Governments than any Body expected, our Aſſembly have ſtretch'd a point upon this Occaſion, and generouſly granted them a further Supply. I believe I may be ſafe in affirming the *Virginians* to have had ſo many Advantages over us in the Tobacco Trade, for ſeveral Years paſt, that they were much abler to defray the Expence of a thouſand Men, than we were that of three hundred: From whence this Proceeds, would be foreign from the preſent Purpoſe particularly to ſhew; I ſhall only mention in general, that it is not from their better Soil, or greater Skill in manufacturing the common Staple; we have confeſſedly the Advantage of them in the former, and are at leaſt upon an Equality in the latter; but it is owing ſolely and entirely to the better Regulations they have put their Trade under. Notwithſtanding this is evidently the Reaſon why their Tobacco ſells high, and ours for little or nothing; why they are rich and flouriſhing, and we are poor and miſerable: Yet ſuch is the conceited Fondneſs of ſome, for new untried, and at beſt precarious Schemes, that they keep up a Wrangle for theſe, in Oppoſition to one which Experience has proved to be well calculated for raiſing the Value of the Staple; I mean a Warehouſe Law, ſuch as they have in *Virginia*. By this unhappy Means, tho' all are convinced a Regulation is neceſſary, we can come to no Agreement about the Method; and in the mean time the Trade is ſuffered to go to Ruin. It may be a good one perhaps, when once it is brought to bear; but, to uſe an old trite Proverb, *While the Graſs grows the Steed ſtarves*: There is another one too, no leſs ſignificant and applicable to this Diſpute (which has been chiefly about the cheapeſt Way of effecting a Regulation); it is this, *Many People are Penny wiſe, and Pound fooliſh*. The Queſtion is not, What Scheme will be attended with the leaſt Expence? but, What, upon the whole, will be moſt advantageous to the Country; what is the ſureſt, the moſt experienc'd, and beſt Way, to procure Diſpatch for the Ships, and prevent Traſh Tobacco being ſent to Market? The latter would certainly raiſe the Price of it at home, and the former would enable the Merchants to take a lower Freight, and perhaps *make them a little more moderate in their Commiſſions*; that is the *genteeleſt Phraſe* I can find to expreſs my Meaning. If a Veſſel is long detained in the Country, and conſequently at a conſiderable Expence in getting loaded, the Planters may flatter themſelves as much as they pleaſe, that it does not come out of their pockets; but as the whole of the Money received for the Cargo when ſold, comes through the Merchants Hands (who are generally part or ſole Owners), many Men (being convinced by that powerful Argument, Intereſt,) would not think it unreaſonable; it is at leaſt laying them under a ſtrong Temptation to reimburſe themſelves out of the firſt of the Proceeds: This ought not to be thought an uncharitable Surmiſe, if it be conſidered that ſome Men will act very different parts, when laid under Difficulties, from what they otherwiſe would have done; beſides, that in Fact it appears, the Cargoes of long-detained Ships ſeldom turn to any good Account, for which Reaſon a prudent and experienced Planters are very cautious in this Matter. To remedy theſe Inconveniencies, the beſt Way would certainly be, to have all the Tobacco at ſtated Landings, within an appointed Time; this would infallibly expedite the Loading of Ships: And to prevent the Roguery of falſe Package, by which the *Maryland* Tobacco has loſt it's Credit at home, no thing could anſwer that End more effectually, than to have it all taken out of the Hogſheads at the Warehouſes, after it comes out of the Planter's Hands, and inſpected from Top to Bottom, before it is put on board of the Ship, by Officers appointed for that purpoſe, who ſhall be liable to be call'd to an Account for whatever ſhall afterwards appear amiſs in it: This admits of no Evaſion, unleſs the Inſpectors are Knaves; and if they are, they may be detected and puniſhed. What ſignifies a Scheme whereby a Penny or two may be ſaved on every Taxable, if a Back door is left for evading the main Deſign of it, by which the Labour of that Taxable may be rendered ſome Pounds leſs in Value, than otherwiſe it would be? This is not only fulfilling the Proverb laſt mentioned, but likewiſe acting directly contrary to another received Maxim, *viz. He who does not know when to loſe a little in Trade, is not fit to be a Merchant.*

I hope, Sir, you have good Nature enough to excuſe this long Digreſſion, when you reflect where this Letter was to make it's firſt Appearance. But to return, the true Reaſon then, why the Province of *Maryland* did not ſend a greater Number to aſſiſt in the *Canada* Expedition, was not becauſe the *Roman* Catholics

ics were numerous, and would not enlist, for there was a cient Number exclusive of them, who wish'd well to the e, and would have heartily engaged in it, but the true on is contained in this melancholy Truth, *We are poor.* the Northern Provinces have had Money circulating plenti- among them, by the Prizes taken during the Course of War; the *Virginians* have far'd well at our Expence, so what by the disadvantageous Situation our Trade is under, ls taken from us by the Enemy without making Reprisals them, Losses sustain'd by Merchants breaking at home, appointments, Scarcety and Dearness of Goods; all these ings consider'd, we are in the most distressed Condition per- s of any Province upon the Continent: Yet, tho' we are , you see we have good Hearts, and have outdone our rich ighbours in forwarding the common Cause.

By this State of the Case (which is fair and impartial) it must allowed we have shewn as loyal Inclinations, by assisting to Extent of our Ability, tho' it was but a Mite, as those, ose happier Circumstances enabled them to do a great deal ore; consequently, in this Matter, are deserving of Praise, ther than Censure; for which Reason, tho' I agree with you all other Things, yet having differ'd from you in this, I all take the Freedom to subscribe, like a distant Relation,

Your's, &c. TIMOTHY ANTITYPE.

MADRID, August 16.

THE King has given the Marquiss de las Minas Full Powers to conclude a Suspension of Arms with the King Sardinia, and to include in it the French, Neapolitan, and enoese Troops, if their Generals desire it.

Leghorn (Tuscany), August 20. It's reported that a Body of ssian Troops is actually marching towards this Dutchy by e way of Pontremoli, in order afterwards to enter into the ue of Genoa. It's not yet known whether these Troops will n those of Tuscany, or act separately. However, the latter gin to be in Motion, and Tents are sent them to encamp.

Parma, August 23. The Combin'd Army of the Three owns, which remain'd some Days under Tortona, decamped om thence the 18th, after throwing a considerable Reinforce- nt into the Town. It is since retir'd into the Mountains of enoa to seek an advantageous Camp, being vigorously pursued the Generals Brown and Nadasti. The latter has continually ass'd the Enemy in their Retreat, kill'd a great Number of em, and taken several Prisoners.

Mantua, August 26. We hear that on the 23d the Garison Tortona surrender'd themselves Prisoners of War, and that e Spaniards are actually employed in imbarking their Effects Genoa, making use for that Purpose of all the Ships which y can engage in their Service. The Generals Brown and Na- ti are already advanc'd towards Gavi, with Part of the Army.

Brussels, Sept. 8. The French Army made a March towards astricht, and Prince Charles on the 5th caus'd a Bridge to thrown over the Maese, by which 10,000 Foot and 4000 rse and Dragoons pass'd on the 6th, and encamp'd at Mont Pierre, his main Body being between Vliet and Maestricht. amur was to be invested on the 5th, and the Hopes of a ace begin now to be very slender.

LONDON.

Sept. 4. Private Letters by Yesterday's Dutch Mails assure that the Allied Army, which was encamp'd behind Namur, ding the French Army press'd hard to attack them, had re- ved to retreat; accordingly, having left a large Garison in amur, they march'd away and passing wide of Huy and ege, were on the Road to Maestricht when those Letters (da- Sept. 5, N. S. at Night) left them; which being immediate- observ'd by the French, they directly invested Namur with large Body of Forces, and instantly march'd with the Remain- der of their Army after the Allies; and as the French seem'd to push on at a great Rate, 'twas judg'd they must reach Tongres before the Allied Army could possibly get to Maestricht, by which means the Communication between them and Holland would still remain cut off.

The same Letters likewise assure us, that the Meeting of the Ministers at Breda was again put off for some Days longer.

Sept. 2. The Navy have contracted for a considerable Number of Ships, from two to 300 Tons, which are to be employ'd as Fireships.

By our latest Advices from the Hague, the Politicians there were never so divided as at present. Some are very sanguine in their Opinions as to the Army of the Allies making a bold and useful Diversion, by falling immediately into Lorrain, where they affirm, the People will be every where ready to join them, which cannot but produce great Effects. On the contrary, others though they dare not openly contradict this, insinuate that it may very much be doubted, whether, considering the Respect paid by the French to the Territories of the Republick, the Dutch Forces will think themselves at the Liberty of assisting in the Invasion of his most Christian Majesty's Dominions; or whether, when we reflect that Charleroy was surrendered after three Days open Trenches, it is not natural to dread the Operations of that silent Train of Artillery which Marshal Saxe carries with him, and is thought to do more Mischief than all that are mounted on his Batteries, in Case the Allied Army, by quitting the Neighbourhood of Namur entirely, should leave it in his Power to undertake the Siege of that important Fortress, the last now left of the Dutch Frontier.

We are informed, that next Session of Parliament a Bill will be brought into the House of Commons, in order to extinguish the bloody and dangerous Practice of Duelling, which prevails more here than in any other Country of Europe, to the great Scandal of our Laws Religious and Civil, to both of which it is equally repugnant. In Time of War also, when the Service of the Publick affords every Man an Opportunity of signalizing his Courage and Love for the Society at once, such Rencounters are especially unpardonable, the Loss of every brave Man's Life in such a Season being a peculiar Misfortune, and calling for the more than ordinary Notice of the Legislature, which can never want many Arguments to excite them to repressing a Humour diametrically opposite to all Government whatever.

Custom-House, ANNAPOLIS, *Entered,*
Sloop Kent, John Garrett, from New-York.

Cleared for Departure,
Snow Amity, James Hopkins, for Biddeford;
Ship Britannia, George Samm, for Biddeford;
Brigantine Martin, William Billings, for Boston.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

November, 1746.

NOtice is hereby given, that *Robert Sutcliffe* of *London*, Merchant, being come over, in Order to settle his affairs in this Province, and to discharge all the just Demands on him; Desires all those that are indebted to him, to come and pay their respective Ballances to him, at the House of *Philip Thomas*, Esq;

ROBERT SUTCLIFFE.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

AT the late Dwelling House of Mr. *Edward Rumney*, in *Annapolis*, on Wednesday the 3d of *December* next a choice Parcel of Houshold Goods, several white Servant Smiths, and Variety of Smiths Tools. Also two Potters, and several Horses, lately belonging to the said *Edward Rumney*. The Sale will begin at 11 o' Clock in the Forenoon, and continue 'till all be Sold.

SAMUEL HOWARD,
JOHN HOWARD.

THE Subſcriber being provided with a good Tanner, from *Kendall* in *England*, who profeſſes Tanning and making Sole Leather, as good as in *England*; and having the Tan-Yard, with all other Conveniencies, which formerly belonged to Mr. *Richard Tootell* in *Annapolis*, gives this public Notice to all Perſons having any Hides to ſell, or to be tann'd, that they may have the uſual Prices given, or their Leather done at reaſonable Rates; the Sole Leather delivered in twelve, and the Upper Leather in nine Months, from the Time the ſaid Hides are put into the Tan-Yard. And for the better carrying on that Buſineſs, there will be a ſufficient Currier provided in that Time by

ROBERT SWAN.

N. B. Any Perſons may have Skins dreſs'd in the Hair.

ALL Perſons who have open Accounts with the Subſcriber, of a Year's ſtanding, or more, are deſired to pay off their reſpective Ballances; which will prevent Trouble and Expence to themſelves, and oblige *Their humble Servant.*

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

N. B. Very good Chocolate, Coffee, Raiſins, &c. to be Sold by ſaid *Reynolds*, at his Houſe in *Annapolis*.

Likewiſe very good Window-Glaſs, 6 Inches by 4.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, near *South* River Church, in *Anne-Arundel* County, in *September*, 1746, a Black Gelding, about fourteen Hands high, near five Years old, branded on the Side of the near Buttock with R T, which join at the bottom, the T leaning much forward; he has a ſmall Star on his Forehead, one white Foot behind, ſuppoſed to be the near Foot, the White not ſo high as the Fet-lock Joint, except on the Inſide; he has a Notch on the under Side of the right Ear, and paces middlingly.

Whoever brings the ſaid Gelding to the Subſcriber, or informs where he is ſo as he may be had again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward.

JOSEPH BICKERTON.

TO be Sold by the Subſcriber, living near Mr. *Ignatius Digg's*, in *Prince George's* County, on the 18th Day of *December* enſuing, a parcel of very valuable Slaves, Men, Women and Children; alſo Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, &c. for Bills of Exchange, or Paper Money.

STEPHEN LEE.

To be SOLD,

A Likely young Negro Woman with her Child which is between 3 and 4 Years old. She's a briſk lively Wench, and can do all Sorts of Houſhold Work. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

ALL Perſons indebted to Mrs. *Rachel Bailey* of *Baltimore* County, Widow, either by Bill, Bond, Note of Hand, or Book-debt, are hereby requeſted immediately to pay the ſame, or give good Security; otherwiſe they may depend to be dealt with as the Law directs. The Subſcriber is appointed by the ſaid Widow *Bailey* to Act for her; and may be met with at any Time at his Houſe near *Patapſco* Ferry.

CHARLES CROXALL.

Juſt Imported from London, *in the Ship* Philip and Peter,

AND to be Sold by the Subſcriber in *Annapolis*, for Ready Money or Bills of Exchange, by Wholeſale or Retale, a choice Collection of *European* and *Eaſt-India* Goods, conſiſting of Woollen of all Sorts; *Scotch*, *Iriſh*, and other Linnens; double and ſingle Checks, Oſnabrigs, Rolls, Crocus, &c. Alſo good Bohea Tea, at 16 *s.* per Pound.

JAMES RICHARD.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be Sold by William Gor

At his Houſe near Annapolis,

CHOICE *Barbadoes* and *New-England* Rum, Mu vado Sugar, Molaſſes, Liver Oyl, Rice, Iron Pots, Maple Deſks, very Cheap, for Bills of Exchange, or rent Money.

November 4. 1746.

RUN away from the Subſcriber on Sunday the 2d Inſ a luſty Negro Man called *Cato*, about 25 or 30 Year Age, ſpeaks little *Engliſh*; had on two Oznabrig Shirts, an dark colour'd Great Coat, and a pair of blue Cloth Breech Whoever will take up and bring the ſaid Negro to me *Annapolis*, ſhall have Ten *Shillings* for their Trouble, paid b

WILLIAM THORNT

To be SOLD,

BY the Subſcriber in *Annapolis*, at reaſonable Rates, Bills of Exchange or Current Money, a large Quantit *Barbadoes* Rum and *Muſcavado* Sugars.

ROBERT Sw

VERY good long LONDON PIPES, to be by the Printer hereof.

Baltimore-Town, Octob. 28. 1746

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber in Store Accou are deſired immediately to come and diſcharge the ſa otherwiſe they may expect to be uſed as the Law directs.

WILLIAM LY

To be Sold by the Subſcribers,

FINE *Bermuda* Oranges, Rum, Sugar, barrell'd Po Tar, *&c.* at reaſonable Rates.

WILLIAM THORNT
ROBERT SWAN.

Annapolis, Octobr 21, 1746.

JOHN ANDERSON, Cabinet-Maker and Carver, l from *Liverpool*; makes Chairs, Tables, Deſks, Bureau Dreſſing-Tables, Clock-caſes, and all Kinds of Furnit which is made of Wood, belonging to a Houſe; in the neat cheapeſt, and neweſt Mode.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(To be Sold by the Printer hereof. *Price* 1 *s.*6.)

A THANKSGIVING SERMON, on Occaſion of the Su preſſion of the *Unnatural Rebellion* in *Scotland* by Royal Highneſs the DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, preach'd the City of *Annapolis*, before his Excellency THOMAS BL DEN, Eſq; Governor of *Maryland*:

By the Rev. Mr. *GORDON*.

Exodus xiv, 13. *Fear ye not, ſtand ſtill, and ſee the Salv tion of your GOD, which he will ſhew you to day; for the gyptians whom ye have ſeen this Day, ye ſhall ſee them again more for ever.*

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